





THE HISTORY OF THE  
LIFE OF THE LATE  
JAMES OGLETHORPE

THE HISTORY OF THE  
LIFE OF THE LATE  
JAMES OGLETHORPE  
BY  
JAMES OGLETHORPE  
OF THE CITY OF LONDON  
IN TWO VOLUMES  
VOL. I.  
LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1734.

THE HISTORY OF THE  
LIFE OF THE LATE  
JAMES OGLETHORPE  
BY  
JAMES OGLETHORPE  
OF THE CITY OF LONDON  
IN TWO VOLUMES  
VOL. I.  
LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1734.



## BISMARCK IN HIS RETIREMENT

(The Aged Chancellor Dictating His Life's Memories)

*From a painting by the Prussian artist, Carl Becker (1820-1900)*

THE career of Germany since the founding of her new empire in 1871 has been one of peace. Bismarck, the true founder of that empire, became its chief minister or "Chancellor" as he had been Prussia's Chancellor before. King William, who trusted to his guidance always, died as a very old man in 1888, leaving Bismarck still in power. William's hero son, Frederick, died after a reign of only a few months, and was succeeded by his son, the present emperor, William II. And still Bismarck remained Chancellor.

William II, however, proved an emperor of very different type from either his father or his grandfather. He had full confidence in his own powers of statesmanship and preferred his own guidance to that of any other man; he meant to "govern as well as rule." That he and Bismarck should soon clash was inevitable. The aged Chancellor was conservative and cautious, as age is apt to be. The young Emperor was eager for advance and action; he sought to lead his people, not to hold them back. So in 1890 Bismarck found himself crowded out of office, and he withdrew somewhat unwillingly to his princely estate of Friedrichsruhe. Here with the aid of his son Count Herbert Bismarck, he devoted his last years to the dictating of his memoirs, the memoirs of perhaps the most potent life of the nineteenth century. His death in 1898 was followed by a most remarkable tribute of honor from the entire German nation.







Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/storyofgreatestn30elli>

## GERMANY'S MARITIME PROGRAMS

The Opening of the Kiel Canal in 1900





## GERMANY'S MARITIME PROGRESS

(The Opening of the Kiel Canal in 1895)

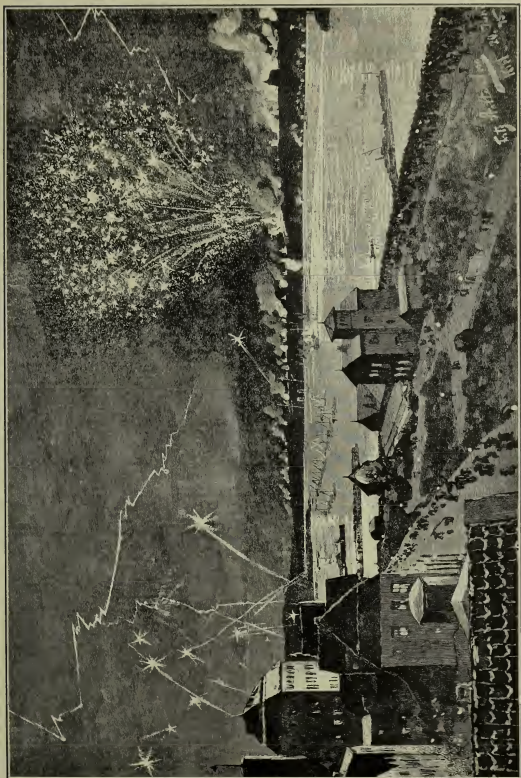
*From a sketch made on the spot by Fritz Stollenberg*

THE industrial developments of Germany during the quarter century of the reign of Emperor William II have been enormous. The Germans had been a nation of agriculturists; they have become a nation of manufacturers and traders. Most notable of all their progress has perhaps been their advancement on the sea. Under Bismarck's régime the German navy could scarcely be said to exist; under William II's fostering hand it has become the most powerful navy of continental Europe. The merchant service of German ships has increased almost equally, until to-day the largest vessels in the Atlantic passenger service run on the German lines. These ships would be of incalculable aid to the German navy in case of war.

As the most important single step in thus developing their sea-power the Germans planned and built the Kiel Canal, or as it is officially named the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal. This cuts across the base of the Danish peninsula at Kiel, and so connects the Baltic Sea directly with the North Sea and the Atlantic, saving two days' time for vessels passing from one sea to the other. The canal thus makes the German sea-coast one frontier instead of two, and it is defensible by a single fleet. This important water way was finished in 1895, and opened by the Emperor himself with impressive ceremonies and gorgeous fireworks.









LEONARD S. BERK & METRIC PRIMOSIN

the Commission of the European Communities, a joint venture with Africa





## GERMANY SEEKS AMERICA'S FRIENDSHIP

(The Launching of the German Emperor's Yacht Built in America)

*Painted specially for this series by J. Steeple Davis*

THE relations of Germany with our own country have not been entirely cordial during the past twenty years.

Germany's efforts at colonial expansion have created friction for her in every quarter. Toward the close of the nineteenth century she looked over South America to find if she could force a footing for her colonies there; but she found the United States on guard like a watchdog. Then when in our Spanish war we seized the Philippines, we almost became entangled with Germany. Her Admiral Von Diederich had a fleet of warships in Manila Bay and objected to Dewey's capture of the harbor. Their ships even threatened each other with attack.

To offset the growing feeling of antagonism Emperor William made special efforts to please America and express his friendliness. He had his own steam-yacht, the *Meteor*, built in an American shipyard, and when it was to be launched in 1902 he dispatched his own brother, the chief admiral of his navy, Prince Henry, on a visit here to oversee the launching. The christening of the yacht was, by special request, performed by Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's daughter. Our picture shows the group gathered on the staging beneath the boat as Miss Alice prepares to break a bottle on its side in christening it. This little gathering of notables includes President Roosevelt and his wife, Prince Henry, the German ambassador Baron Von Holleben, and Mr. Downey, the builder of the yacht.









## ONE KINGDOM. ONE PEOPLE. ONE GOD.

The Church of England is the only Church in the world which is not a sect, but a Church of the people, and is the only Church which is not a sect, but a Church of the people, and is the only Church which is not a sect, but a Church of the people.

W<sup>h</sup>ATSOEVER is the name of the Church of England, it is the name of the Church of the people, and is the only Church which is not a sect, but a Church of the people, and is the only Church which is not a sect, but a Church of the people.

The Church of England is the only Church in the world which is not a sect, but a Church of the people, and is the only Church which is not a sect, but a Church of the people, and is the only Church which is not a sect, but a Church of the people.

Indeed, the Church of England is the only Church in the world which is not a sect, but a Church of the people, and is the only Church which is not a sect, but a Church of the people, and is the only Church which is not a sect, but a Church of the people.





### **"ONE KINGDOM, ONE PEOPLE, ONE GOD!"**

**(The Speech of Emperor William II Proclaiming German Union as His Motto)**

*Painted by H. Lüders in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of German unity*

**W**HATEVER criticism may be made upon the fiery German emperor, "William the Sudden," as our papers have sometimes jestingly termed him, there can be no question of his patriotism and devotion to Germany, nor of the value of the services he has rendered her. He, more than any other, has encouraged and developed the idea of German unity. He has insisted that the union of the German states was inviolable and must be maintained if necessary, even as our own Union was maintained in 1861, by force.

At the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the German union, William II made the speech here depicted, which has become world-famous. Waving the imperial flag before an audience composed of all the highest dignitaries of the empire, he declared that they must all be forever bound in "One kingdom, one people, one God!" This he declared was the watchword of his government and his hopes.

Indeed this marvellous union of all the German people into a single force has made them perhaps the mightiest and most harmonious body of people upon earth to-day. Germany has become again what she was in mediæval days, the central power around which the rest of continental Europe revolves.









ALL ANCIENT COURT OF JUSTICE



## AN ANCIENT COURT OF JUSTICE

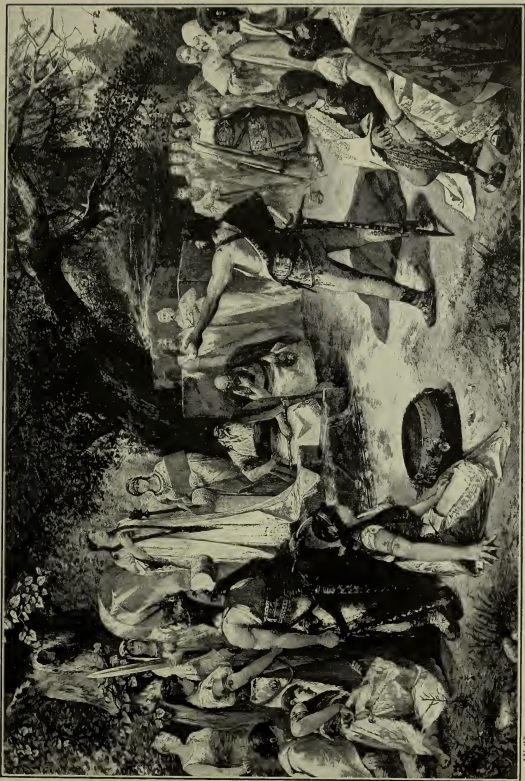
(Strife Starts Among the Slavs with Their Defiance of Their Woman Judge)

*From the painting by the contemporary Bohemian artist, Karl Pavlíř*

THE Austro-Hungarian empire, as has been told in the preceding story, was until half a century ago considered part of Germany, indeed the principal part. This was because its rulers, the Hapsburgs, being Dukes of Austria, the strongest German state, were usually Emperors of Germany as well. Yet these domains of the Hapsburgs have always been inhabited mainly by non-German races, Italians, Hungarians and Slavs.

The earliest people whom we can definitely trace as occupying most of the Austro-Hungarian territory are the Slavs; and despite all the changes and sufferings of many centuries the Slavs still remain as the peasantry, the bulk of the population throughout the main portion of the empire. Even before the downfall of the Roman world, these Slavs seem to have possessed themselves of most of eastern Europe. Perhaps it was the pressure of their westward advance which drove the Germans to move on to the attack on Rome. The Slavs seem, however, to have been a peaceful race, and the earliest legends of the people of Bohemia and the other Slavic lands of Austro-Hungary represent them as being ruled by a maiden, Libussa. She, being the wisest among them, was by common consent made arbiter in all their quarrels, until one day a claimant in her court refused to accept her decision and defied her to enforce it. Then the Bohemians saw their ruler must have strength as well as wisdom.









THE COMING OF THE JUNGLES

□  $\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. \lambda y. \lambda z. M \text{ type } \tau$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Gamma \vdash M \text{ type } \tau$   $\Rightarrow$   $\Gamma \vdash \lambda x. \lambda y. \lambda z. M \text{ type } \tau$





## THE COMING OF THE HUNS

(These Wild Savages Burst in Massacre Upon the Slavic Races)

*From a drawing by the French artist, Alphonse de Neuville (1836-1885)*

THE Slavic races of Bohemia managed for several centuries to defend themselves very evenly against the Germans to the west of them; but they were less fortunate in resisting the assaults of the successive hordes of savages who came upon them from the east, out of the unknown plains of Asia. Most terrible of all these invasions was that of the hideously wild and cruel Huns who came surging up the Danube valley during the ninth century. They expelled the Slavs from the region known to-day as Hungary, and finding these broad and fertile river plains much to their liking, the Huns settled there and have held possession ever since.

The Slavs were thus driven back to the mountainous regions of Bohemia, where apparently they were able to offer a more effective resistance to the sweeping torrent of the invaders. These now directed their raids chiefly against the Germans, following up the line of the Danube into western Germany, and almost, as we have previously seen, bringing destruction upon the early German empire. Gradually, however, the Germans drove them back, and thus the chief races of Austro-Hungary became established about as we know them to-day, Bohemians in the north, Hungarians in the east, and the branch of the Germans called Austrians in the west. But through the other regions as well as Bohemia there are still scattered many survivors of the old Slavic peasantry or "slaves."













## THE HAPSBURGS ENTER AUSTRIA

(The Emperor Rudolf Summons the Austrians to Aid Him Against Their  
Slavic Ruler)

*After a painting of 1881 by the Austrian artist, V. Katzler*

THE remarkable family of the Hapsburgs first entered Austria and became its rulers, in the thirteenth century. Rudolf of Hapsburg was a German count chosen as a wise and godly man to be Emperor of Germany so that he might save the land from anarchy. Rudolf gradually reduced all the different princes of Germany to obedience. He found the strongest and most defiant of all his subjects was the Duke of Austria. This duke was not really a German at all; he was a Bohemian, Ottocar, King of Bohemia, who had built up a powerful Slavic kingdom and added to his other possessions the German duchy of Austria. By owning Austria he became a member of the German empire. Indeed, he wanted to be elected as its emperor, and that is why he was so bitterly opposed to Rudolf, who had been chosen in his stead.

Rudolf soon saw that there could be no real peace between him and this overgrown subject, so he gathered what forces he could and engaged in a war with Ottocar. Every one expected that the feeble Hapsburg forces would be crushed, but instead King Ottocar was slain and Rudolf held in his hands all of his rival's vast possessions. When Rudolf first went to Austria to rally its German nobles against Ottocar, he went almost alone. His imperial treasury was empty; the other German princes had refused to give him an army. But the Austrians gathered eagerly to Rudolf's standard, and he never forgot their devotion.











## SWITZERLAND BREAKS FROM THE HAPSBURGS

(The Swiss Kneel in Prayer Before Overthrowing the Austrians at Sempach)

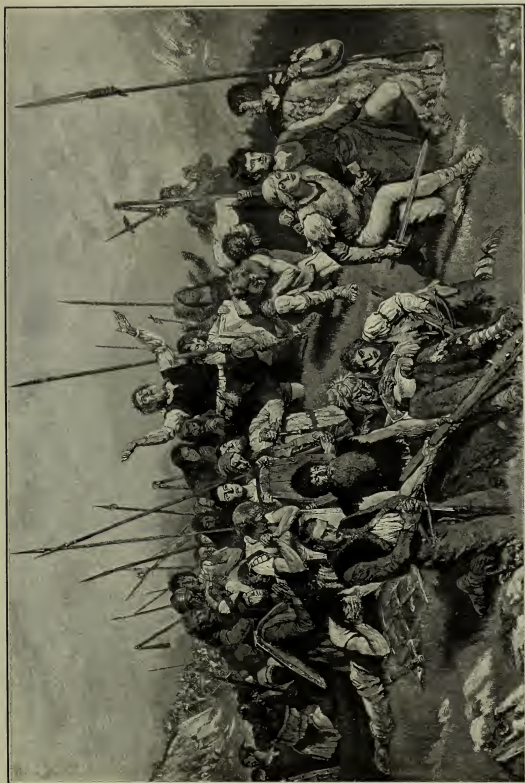
*From a painting by the Swiss artist, P. Jannsen*

THE Hapsburgs who followed the great Rudolf were not always Emperors of Germany, but they always remained Dukes of Austria, and gradually they attained possession of other territories. In the fourteenth century Duke Leopold of Austria was overlord of all the Alpine region, both the Tyrol and what is now the independent state of Switzerland. Really the Swiss mountaineers were almost as independent then as now, for their territory was so wild they could easily resist invasion. They, however, submitted to Leopold until his exactions angered them, then they rebelled and he led an army against them. This army was crushed and its duke slain in the battle of Sempach, which permanently separated Switzerland from the Austrian domains.

Before the battle the tiny Swiss army knelt in prayer. "Look," cried Leopold joyfully, "they surrender, they are asking pardon." "But it is of heaven they are asking it," replied his councillors. "They will never bow knee to your majesty again." This was indeed true. The Swiss were desperate. It was in this battle that Arnold Winkelried made a way for his comrades by gathering a mass of spears into his own breast. Through this gap the Swiss broke, and thirteen hundred of these praying peasants destroyed an army of eight thousand mail-clad Austrians.











## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

THE EDITOR OF THE LANCET

DEAR SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the subject of the "Lancet" and to inform you that the same

has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. B. [Signature]

1880

THE EDITOR OF THE LANCET

DEAR SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the subject of the "Lancet" and to inform you that the same

has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. B. [Signature]

1880

THE EDITOR OF THE LANCET

DEAR SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the subject of the "Lancet" and to inform you that the same

has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. B. [Signature]

1880

THE EDITOR OF THE LANCET

DEAR SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the subject of the "Lancet" and to inform you that the same

has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. B. [Signature]

1880

THE EDITOR OF THE LANCET

DEAR SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the subject of the "Lancet" and to inform you that the same

has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. B. [Signature]

1880

THE EDITOR OF THE LANCET

DEAR SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the subject of the "Lancet" and to inform you that the same

has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. B. [Signature]



## THE RESCUE OF A QUEEN

(Mary of Hungary Saved from Her Own People by the Venetians)

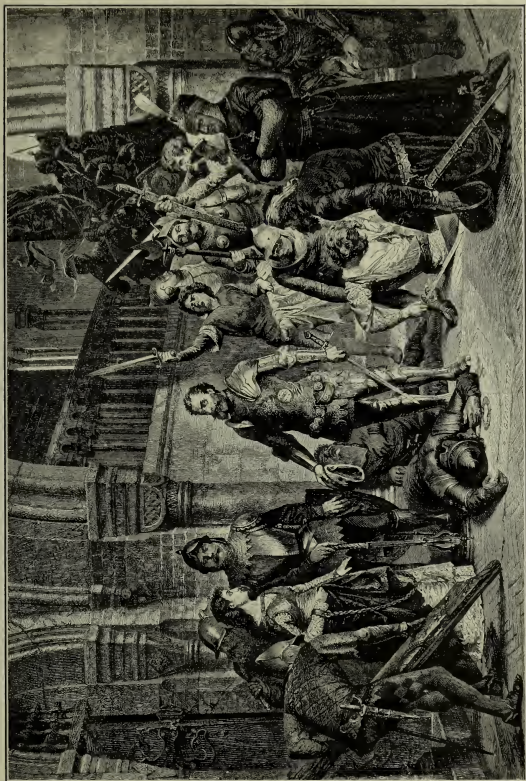
*From a painting in the Stamphalia collection at Venice by the Italian artist, Raffaello Giannetti*

**I**N the year 1387 Sigismund, a son of the half Sclavic, half German king of Bohemia, was elected King of Hungary.

This Sigismund afterward became a very great personage in German history; for he was chosen emperor of Germany, and presided over the Church Council at Constance, and was altogether the most prominent man in Europe. But his early history was less fortunate. The Huns had by this time settled down and become quite civilized and European. They chose their kings by election, and before Sigismund's day had been well ruled by an Italian monarch. This king, having no sons, tried to leave his kingdom to his daughter Mary, who was betrothed to Sigismund. But the Huns insisted on electing their own king; there was civil war, and Mary was captured and made prisoner with much cruelty and barbarity.

Sigismund tried unsuccessfully to rescue her, until finally the Venetians came to his aid. Their noted captain, John Barberigo, stormed and captured the castle where Mary was confined, burst open her dungeon and freed her from her chains. After that she wedded Sigismund; and the Hungarians wearied of the endless fighting and elected him as their king, so that he and Mary ruled jointly over the land. Thus Hungary passed for the first time under German rule.











### KING SIGISMUND'S ESCAPE

(He is Rescued from the Turks after His Disastrous Defeat at Nicopolis)

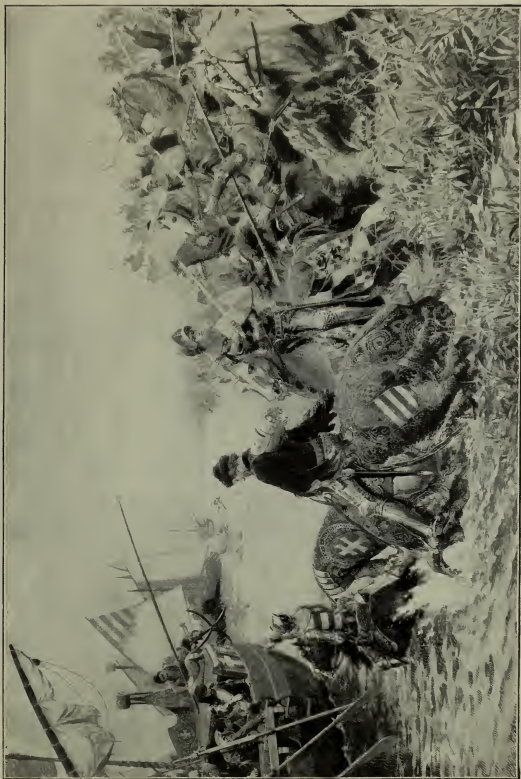
*From a painting by the Austrian artist, H. Knackfuss*

KING SIGISMUND passed through adventures quite as startling and tragic as those of his wife Mary. It was during this fourteenth century that Europe began to be threatened with another Asiatic invasion, that of the conquering Turks. The Hungarians, who had once been Asiatic barbarians themselves, now fought the battle of Christianity against the Mahometan invaders. For three centuries Hungary remained the bulwark of Europe against Turkey.

In this long struggle the first great disaster to befall Hungarian arms was at Nicopolis in 1396. King Sigismund appealed to all Europe to send him crusaders to aid him and his people in repelling the Mahometans. With his forces swelled to a hundred thousand men by French and other allies, he invaded the Balkan lands which the Turks had already conquered. The crusading forces boasted that if the sky should fall they could uphold it on their many lances. Yet they were defeated and utterly dispersed at Nicopolis. Sigismund himself barely escaped capture. His bodyguard formed a ring around him and desperately beat off the Turkish attacks, until they had fought their way to the bank of the Danube, where lay some galleys of their Greek allies. The defeated and despairing king was aided on board a ship and escaped by sailing down the Danube to its mouth and then all the way round by the Mediterranean and back to Hungary. Every one there had supposed him dead, and his wife Mary had died during his absence.













## THE AUSTRIANS STEAL HUNGARY'S CROWN

(The Sacred Crown Stolen to Preserve It for a Baby King)

*From a painting made in 1877 by the Hungarian artist, Ferdinand Piloty*

SIGISMUND, King of Bohemia and Hungary and Emperor of Germany, left no son to inherit his possessions, so he wedded his daughter to the man whom he deemed the strongest in his domains. This was the Hapsburg duke, Albert of Austria; and hence on Sigismund's death in 1437, Bohemia, Hungary and Austria all came together for the first time under the dominion of the Hapsburgs. Duke Albert had proved such a capable ruler of Austria, that the nobles in both Bohemia and Hungary gladly elected him their king. Thus there was a brief moment of peace and prosperity. But Albert died less than two years later; his only son was a baby not born till after the father's death; and so, naturally enough, his kingdoms fell apart. Austria and Bohemia, loving Albert, selected his baby as king. Albert's wife sought to save Hungary also for her son, so she entrusted to her friend, the Countess Helen Kottanner, the romantic mission of stealing the Hungarian crown. This crown was regarded with almost superstitious reverence in Hungary, and without it no king was likely to be accepted.

Our picture shows the countess at the moment when, having secured the crown, she hears the footsteps of its approaching guardians. She hid it in a cushion and managed to escape with it. So the babe was crowned; but the Hungarians insisted that they must have a man king to defend them against the Turks. They elected another leader, and the tender plot of the mother failed of its purpose.







cities at Cortenuova. **1241**—Last Asiatic invasion of Germany checked at Liegnitz. **1241**—Founding of the Hanseatic League. **1250**—Death of Frederick and downfall of the Hohenstaufens. **1254-73**—The Great Interregnum in Germany. **1257**—Richard of Cornwall and Alfonso of Castile each purchase the German throne. **1268**—Conradin, "the last of the Hohenstaufens," executed in Naples. **1273**—Rudolf of Hapsburg elected Emperor, and checks the anarchy in Germany. **1278**—He overthrows Ottocar of Bohemia and establishes the house of Hapsburg in Austria. **1292**—Death of Rudolf. **1298**—His son Albert defeats Adolf of Nassau and becomes Emperor. **1307**—Uprising of the Swiss. **1308**—Albert slain by his nephew, John the Parricide. Henry of Luxemburg becomes Emperor and makes his family powerful in Bohemia. **1313**—Henry poisoned in Italy. **1315**—Victory of the Swiss at Morgarten. **1346**—A terrible plague, "the Black Death," devastates Europe. **1347**—Charles IV. establishes the Luxemburg or Bohemian line of emperors. **1356**—He proclaims the "Golden Bull." **1378**—Wenzel becomes Emperor and utterly neglects his duties. **1386**—Swiss victory at Sempach. **1410**—Wenzel deposed by his brother Sigismund. Three Emperors and three Popes reign at once. **1414**—Sigismund calls the Council of Constance which terminates the papal schism. **1415**—Martyrdom of Huss. **1415**—Frederick of Hohenzollern becomes Elector of Brandenburg. **1418**—End of the Council of Constance. **1419-1436**—Hussite wars. **1438**—Albert of Austria becomes Emperor and permanently establishes the Hapsburg line. **1450**—Invention of printing. **1477**—Maximilian of Austria marries Mary of Burgundy. **1493-1519**—Reign of Maximilian; end of the Middle Ages. **1517** (Oct. 31)—Luther nails up his theses; beginning of the Reformation. **1519-1556**—Reign of Charles V. **1520**—Luther burns the papal "bull." **1521**—Luther before the Diet at Worms. **1525**—The Peasants' Insurrection. **1529**—Luther's followers receive the name of "Protestants." **1530**—They proclaim their doctrines in the Confession of Augsburg. **1546**—Death of Luther; war of Charles V. against the Protestants. **1552**—Revolt of Maurice of Saxony. **1555**—The "Peace of Augsburg" establishes equality of the rival faiths. **1556**—Charles V. abdicates. **1618**—The "Defenestration" at Prague begins the Thirty Years' War. **1619**—The war in Bohemia; Frederick, Elector of the Palatinate, made King of Bohemia. **1620**—The battle of White Mountain, flight of the "winter king," surrender of Bohemia; its devastation; the war shifts to the Rhine. **1625**—Denmark enters the war; Wallenstein raises his first army. **1626**—Defeats Mansfeld. **1628**—Fails at Stralsund. **1630**—Gustavus Adolphus enters the war. **1631**—Tilly sacks Magdeburg; defeated by Gustavus at Leipsic. **1632**—Defeat and death of Tilly at the Lech. Wallenstein raises another army; defeated by Gustavus at Lutzen; death of

Gustavus. 1632-1648—Utter desolation of Germany. 1634—Treason and death of Wallenstein. 1640-88—The Great Elector rules Brandenburg and Prussia. 1648—Peace of Westphalia; surrender of German territory to France and Sweden. French influence powerful in Germany under Louis XIV. 1660—The Great Elector makes Prussia independent of Poland. 1675—The Great Elector defeats the Swedes at Fehrbellin; conquers Pomerania; builds a navy. 1679—Loses his conquests by the treaty of Nymwegen. 1683—Siege of Vienna by the Turks. 1685—Protestants driven from France, settle in Brandenburg. 1688—French troops sack the Palatinate. 1697—Eugene defeats the Turks at Zenta. 1701—Frederick I. crowned at Königsberg as the first King of Prussia. 1701-14—War of the Austrian Succession. 1704—The French defeated at Blenheim by Marlborough and Eugene. 1708—French defeated at Oudenarde and 1709 Malplaquet. 1720—Frederick William I. of Prussia wins Pomerania from Sweden. 1736—Maria Theresa of Austria marries Francis of Lorraine. 1740—Frederick the Great becomes King of Prussia, and Maria Theresa ascends the Austrian throne. 1740-42—First Silesian war. 1741—Battle of Mollwitz; Maria Theresa appeals to the Hungarians. 1744-45—Second Silesian war. 1745—Prussian victories of Hohenfriedburg, Sorr, and Kesselsdorf; general peace; Francis of Lorraine crowned Emperor. 1756-63—The Seven Years' War. 1756—Battle of Lobositz; Frederick conquers Saxony and winters at Dresden. 1757—Is victorious at Moldau, encounters his first defeat at Kollin; wins a splendid victory over the French at Rossbach and over the Austrians at Leuthen. 1758—Frederick defeats the Russians at Zorndorf; is defeated at Hochkirch. 1759—The disaster at Kunnersdorf, the lowest ebb of Frederick's fortunes. 1760—The capture of Berlin, victories of Liegnitz and Torgau. 1762—The Russians unite with Prussia; defeat of the Austrians at Reichenbach. 1763—End of the Seven Years' War. 1765—Joseph II. becomes Emperor. 1772—First partition of Poland. 1778-79—The "Potato" war. 1780—Death of Maria Theresa. 1786—German League against Austria under Prussian guidance. 1786—Death of Frederick the Great. 1789—Outbreak of the French Revolution. 1790-1792—Leopold II., Emperor. 1792-1806—Francis II., Emperor. 1792—France declares war against Austria and Prussia; Prussia invades France, defeated at Valmy; Austria defeated at Jemappes. 1793—Second partition of Poland. 1795—Final partition of Poland. 1796—Napoleon captures Italy from Austria. 1797—Treaty of Campo Formio. 1798—The Second Coalition drives France from Italy. 1800—Napoleon reconquers Italy at Marengo, Austria defeated at Hohenlinden. 1801—Treaty of Luneville advances French territory to the Rhine. 1803—Most of the little German states wiped out by Napoleon. 1805—Defeat of Austria and Russia at Austerlitz. 1806—Napo-



leon establishes the Confederation of the Rhine; Francis II. declares the Holy Roman Empire at an end. Prussia makes war on Napoleon, defeated at Jena and Auerstadt, capture of Berlin. 1807—Battles of Eylau and Friedland; Russia and France agree to divide the world; Treaty of Tilsit crushes Prussia. 1809—Austria revolts against France, defeated at Wagram. 1810—Napoleon marries Maria Louisa, annexes North Germany to France. Death of Queen Louise. 1812—Prussia, Austria, and the Rhine Confederation lend Napoleon troops to conquer Russia, disastrous Russian campaign. 1813—The Prussian Uprising; battles of Lutzen, Gross-beeren, the Katzbach, and Leipsic; the Fifth Coalition. 1814—The war in France, capture of Paris, Congress of Vienna, quarrels of the Allies. 1815—Napoleon's last effort; battles of Ligny and Waterloo, Blucher in Paris. The new map of Europe; the German Confederation. 1817—Clamor of the people for constitutional government and a strong, united Germany. 1818—Formation of the Zollverein or Toll-union. 1830—Revolutionary outbreaks in Brunswick and elsewhere. 1833—Revolutionary riot in Frankfort. 1848—The Year of Revolutions; riots everywhere; Frederick William IV. of Prussia takes the lead for constitutional government and German unity; a national assembly meets at Frankfort but fails to accomplish much. 1849—The Prussian King offered the barren title of Emperor, declines. 1861—William I. becomes King of Prussia. 1862—Bismarck made his Prime Minister; the Prussian army reorganized; unconstitutional acts of Bismarck and King William. 1864—Prussia and Austria war against Denmark for Schleswig-Holstein, then quarrel over the duchies. 1866—Most of the German states join Austria in her quarrel against Prussia; war declared; Prussia overwhelms Hanover, Hesse, and Saxony, invades Bohemia, crushes Austria at Koeniggratz (Aug. 3). The Treaty of Prague excludes Austria from German affairs. North German Union formed under Prussia; Hanover and other states annexed to Prussia. South German Confederation formed. 1870—France declares war because of the Ems incident; the South German states uphold Prussia; German army invades France; battles of Weissenburg, Worth, Spicheren, Gravelotte. Napoleon III. surrenders at Sedan (Sept. 2). Bazaine surrenders at Metz (Oct. 27). Paris besieged. The South German states join the Prussian union. 1871—The German Empire announced as beginning Jan. 1st. King William proclaimed Emperor at Versailles (Jan. 18). Paris capitulates; final peace signed at Frankfort (May 10). 1871-1888—William I., Emperor. 1872—Struggle begins between Bismarck and the Clericals. 1873—May laws passed. 1878—Two attempts made against Emperor William's life; Socialist troubles grow serious, repressive laws. 1879—Alliance with Austria, beginning of the "Triple Alliance." 1881—"Paternal" legislation begun for the working classes. 1884—Germany takes possession of large tracts

in Africa for colonies. 1887—Trouble over the Military bills, the people uphold Bismarck and the Emperor. 1888—(March-June) Frederick III., Emperor. 1888—William II., Emperor. 1890—Bismarck dismissed from the Chancellorship. 1895—Opening of the Kiel Canal. 1897—Assassination of German missionaries leads to the cession of Kiau-Chau in China to the Germans. 1898—Bismarck died. 1899—Spain transfers the Caroline and other Pacific Islands to Germany. 1900—German minister to China murdered by the "boxers"; military investment of China. 1908—Trouble with France over Morocco and with England over the Emperor's reckless speech. 1909—Von Bethmann-Hollweg succeeds Von Bülow as Chancellor. 1911—Alsace-Lorraine made a state of the Empire. Intense bitterness against England and France over the Morocco dispute. 1912—Great gains of the Socialists in the general elections; violent socialist troubles in the Prussian parliament. 1913—Wide celebration of the Emperor's twenty-fifth anniversary accompanied by promises of peace.

## RULERS OF GERMANY

### MEROVINGIAN KINGS.

- 496—Clovis.
- 511—Theodoric.
- 558—Clotar I.
- 561—Siegbert.
- 575—Brunhild.
- 613—Clotar II.
- 622—Dagobert.

### MAYORS OF THE PALACE.

- 638—Pepin of Landen.
- 656—Grimoald.
- 681—Pepin of Herestel.
- 714—Charles Martel.
- 741—Pepin le Bref.

### CARLOVINGIAN KINGS.

- 752—Pepin le Bref.
- 768—Charles and Carloman.
- 771—Charlemagne.

### CARLOVINGIAN EMPERORS.

- 800—Charlemagne.

- 814—Louis the Pious.

- 840—Lothair.

### CARLOVINGIAN KINGS.

*(Ruling in Germany but sometimes Emperors also.)*

- 843—Ludwig II., the German.
- 876—Charles the Fat.
- 881—Arnulf.
- 899—Ludwig III., the Child.

### FRANCONIAN KING.

- 911—Conrad I.

### SAXON KINGS.

- 919—Henry I., the City-Builder.
- 936—Otto I.

### SAXON EMPERORS.

- 962—Otto I., the Great.
- 973—Otto II.
- 983—Otto III., the Wonder-child.
- 1002—Henry II.

FRANCONIAN EMPERORS.

- 1024—Conrad II.
- 1039—Henry III.
- 1056—Henry IV.
- 1106—Henry V.

SAXON EMPEROR.

- 1125—Lothair II.

HOHENSTAUFEN EMPERORS.

- 1138—Conrad III.
- 1152—Frederick Barbarossa.
- 1190—Henry VI.
- 1197—Philip.
- 1208—Otto IV. (of Saxony).
- 1215—Frederick II.
- 1250—Conrad IV.

THE GREAT INTERREGNUM.

(*Nominal emperors.*)

- 1254—William of Holland.
- 1257— { Richard of Cornwall.
- { Alphonso of Castile.

SEPARATE EMPERORS.

- 1273—Rudolf of Hapsburg.
- 1291—Adolf of Nassau.
- 1298—Albert of Hapsburg.
- 1308—Henry VII., of Luxemburg.
- 1314—Ludwig IV., of Bavaria.

LUXEMBURG EMPERORS.

- 1347—Charles IV.
- 1378—Wenzel.
- 1410—Sigismund.

HAPSBURG EMPERORS.

- 1438—Albert II.
- 1440—Frederick III.
- 1493—Maximilian I.
- 1519—Charles V.
- 1558—Ferdinand I.
- 1564—Maximilian II.
- 1576—Rudolf II.
- 1612—Matthias.
- 1619—Ferdinand II.
- 1637—Ferdinand III.
- 1657—Leopold I.
- 1705—Joseph I.
- 1711—Charles VI.

BAVARIAN EMPEROR.

- 1742—Charles VII.

HAPSBURG-LORRAINE EMPERORS.

- 1745—Francis I.
- 1765—Joseph II.
- 1790—Leopold II.
- 1792—Francis II.
- 1806—*End of the Holy Roman Empire.*

THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

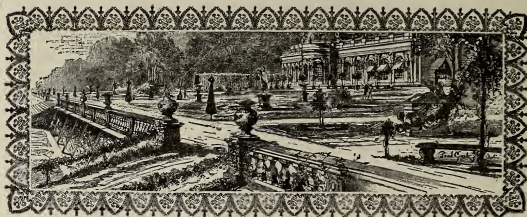
KINGS OF PRUSSIA.

- 1701—Frederick I.
- 1713—Frederick William I.
- 1740—Frederick II., the Great.
- 1786—Frederick William II.
- 1797—Frederick William III.

- 1840—Frederick William IV.
- 1861—William I.

GERMAN EMPERORS.

- 1871—William I.
- 1888—Frederick III.
- 1888—William II.



SANS-SOUCI

## PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY FOR GERMANY

Aachen (ah'kĕn)	Blenheim (blĕn'īm)
Abd-er-rahman (ahbd'er-rah'măn)	Blucher, von (fŏn bloo'-kĕr)
Adalbert (ăd'ĕl-bĕrt)	Boniface (bŏn'ī-fāce)
Adelheid (ăd'ĕl-hīd)	Bouvines (bou'vĕn)
Aetius (a-ĕ'shī-ūs)	Brandenburg (brahn'dĕn-boork)
Aix (ăks)	Breslau (brĕs'low)
Alaric (ăl'ă-rĭk)	Brunhild (broon'hĭld)
Alberich (ăl'bĕ-rĭhk)	Bulow, von (fŏn buĕ'lŏ)
Alemanni (ah'lĕ-măn'ĕ)	Cajetanus (kăzh'ĕ-tăn'-ūs)
Alsace (ahl'sahs)	Calvin (kăl'vin)
Ariovistus (ă'ri-o-vīs'tūs)	Campo Formio (kahm'pŏ for'me-ŏ)
Arnulf (ar'nŭlf)	Canossa (kah-nŏs'să)
Attila (ăt'ī-lă)	Capri (kah-prĕ'vĕ)
Auerstadt (ow'ĕr-stadt)	Chalons (shah'lŏng')
Augsburg (owgs'boork)	Charlemagne (shar'lĕ-măn)
Aurelian (aw-rĕ'li-ăn)	Charles Martel (mar-tĕl', <i>in French</i>
Austerlitz (ows'tĕr-lĭts)	sharl)
Baldur (bahl'dŭr)	Cherusci (kĕ-rŭs'kĭ)
Balthes (bal'thĕs)	Childeric (chlĭ'dĕr-ik)
Barbarossa (bah-rŏs'să)	Cimbri (sĭm'brĭ)
Bazaine (bah'zăn')	Clotar (klŏ'tar)
Benedetti (bă-nă-dĕt'tĕ)	Clotilde (klŏ-tĕld')
Berengar (bă-rĕn-gar')	Clovis (klŏ'vĭs)
Bernadotte (bĕr'nah-dŏt')	Cluny (kluĕ'nĕ')
Besaçon (bĕz-ŏng'sŏng')	Cologne (kŏ-lŏn')
Bismarck (bĭz'mark)	Courbiere (koor'bĕ-air)

Cunigunde (koo-nĭ-gŭn'dĕ)  
 Czernichof (chĕr'nĕ-kĕf)  
 Desiderius (dĕs-ĭ-dĕ'ri-ŭs)  
 Deutchen (doitchn)  
 Diederich (dĕ'dĕ-rĭhk)  
 Dietrich (dĕ'trĭhk)  
 Durer (duĕ'rĕr)  
 Eberhard (ā'bĕr-hart)  
 Elbe (ĕlb)  
 Ems (ĕms)  
 Enzo (ĕn'thĭ-o)  
 Eylau (i'low)  
 Fehrbellin (fair-bĕl-lĕn')  
 Fenris (fĕn'rĭs)  
 Forchheim (fork'hĭm)  
 Fredegonde (frā'dā-gōnd')  
 Friedland (frĕt'lahnt)  
 Frisia (frĕz'ĭ-ă)  
 Geiseric (jĭ'sĕr-ĭk)  
 Germanicus (jĕr-măn'ĭ-kŭs)  
 Ghent (gĕnt)  
 Goethe (gĕr'-tĕ)  
 Goslar (gōs'lahr)  
 Graudenz (grow'dents)  
 Gravelotte (grahv'lōt')  
 Gross-beeren (grōs-bĕr'ĕn)  
 Gunther (guĕn'tĕr)  
 Gutenberg (goo'tĕn-bĕrk)  
 Hagen (hah'-ġen)  
 Hansa (hăn'să)  
 Hapsburg (hahps'boork)  
 Hermann (hĕr'mahn)  
 Hochkirch (hōk'kĭrk)  
 Hofer (hō'fĕr)  
 Hohenlinden (hō'ĕn-lĭn'dĕn)  
 Hohenstaufen (hō'ĕn-stow'fĕn)  
 Hohenzollern (hō'ĕn-tsōl'ĕrn)  
 Huss (hŭss)  
 Iolanthe (ĕ-ō-lăn'thĕ)  
 Jemappes (zhă-mahp')

Jena (jĕn'a or yă'na)  
 Jotunheim (yer'tŭn-hĭm)  
 Kaiserwerth (kĭ'zĕrs-vert)  
 Kiau-Chau (kĕ-ow-chow)  
 Kiel (kĕl)  
 Koeniggratz (ker'nĕhk-rĕts)  
 Koenigsberg (ker'nĭhks-berk)  
 Kollin (kōl'ĕn')  
 Kriemhild (krĕm'hĭld)  
 Kunnersdorf (koon'ĕrs-dōrf)  
 Kyberg (kĭ'boork)  
 Kyfhauser (kĭf'hoi-zĕr)  
 Langensalza (lahng'ĕn-sal-za)  
 Lech (lĕk)  
 Leipzig (lĭp'sĭk)  
 Lessing (lĕs'ĭng)  
 Leuthen (loi'tĕn)  
 Liegnitz (lĕg'nĭts)  
 Lignano (lĕn-yah'no)  
 Ligny (lĕn'yĕ)  
 Lobositz (lō'bō-sĭts)  
 Loki (lō'kĭ)  
 Loire (lwar)  
 Lothair (lō-thair')  
 Lubeck (luĕ'bĕk)  
 Lutzen (luĕt'sĕn)  
 Luxemburg (lŭks'ĕm-bŭrg)  
 Magdeburg (mahk'dĕ-boork)  
 Malplaquet (mahl'-pla-kă')  
 Marcomanni (măr'cō-măn'nĭ)  
 Marengo (mă-rĕn'go)  
 Maroboduus (mă-r-ō-bōd'u-us)  
 Maximilian (măks-ĭ-mĭl'yăn)  
 Melancthon (mĕ-lănk'thon)  
 Merovaeus (mĕr-ō-vĕ-ŭs)  
 Merovingian (mĕr-o-vĭn'gi-an)  
 Merseburg (mĕr'sĕ-boork)  
 Metternich (mĕt'ĕr-nĭk)  
 Metz (mĕts)  
 Moltke (mōlt'kĕ)

Morgarten (môr-gar'tn)	Testri (tās'trě)
Neisse (nī'sě)	Teutoberger (tū-tō-berk'ěr)
Neustria (noi'strī-ă)	Teutones (tū-tō'něz)
Nibelung (nī'bě-lŭng')	Theodoric (thē-ōd'ō-rīk)
Niemen (nē'měn)	Thuringia (thū-rīn'jī-ă)
Nuremberg (nūrēm-běrg)	Thusnelda (tūs-něl'dă)
Nymwegen (nīm-wā'gĕn)	Tilly (tīl'li)
Odoacer (ō-dō-ă'ser)	Torgau (tōr'gow)
Oudenarde (ow'dĕn-ărd'ĕ)	Tours (toor)
Paderborn (pah'dĕr-bōrn)	Tyrol (tīr'ōl)
Palatinate (pa-lăt'ī-năt)	Ulfilas (ŭl'fi-lăs)
Pepin (pĕp'īn)	Urban (ur'băn)
Pomerania (pōm'ĕ-rā-nī-ă)	Valkyrie (văl-kī'rē)
Prague (prāg)	Varus (vā'rus)
Reichstag (rīks'tag)	Vercelli (vĕr-chĕl'lĕ)
Rheims (rēmz)	Versailles (vĕr-sălz' or vair-sī'ĕ)
Riga (rĕ'gă)	Wahlstadt (vahl'stădt)
Roszbach (röss'-bahk)	Waiblingen (vī'blīng-ĕn)
Rugen (ruĕ'gĕn)	Waldersee (vōl'dĕr-sē)
Sadowa (sah-dō'wă or sah'dō-wă)	Wallenstein (wōl'ĕn-stĭn)
Sans-Souci (sahn-soo-sĕ)	Wartburg (vōrt'boork)
Schiller (shīl'ĕr)	Weinsberg (vīnz'bĕrk)
Sclav (sklahv)	Weissenburg (vīs'ĕn-boork)
Schleswig-Holstein (shlăs'wĕk-hōl'stĭn)	Welf (vălf)
Sedan (sĕ-dōng')	Westphalia (wĕst-fă'lī-ă)
Segestes (sĕ-jĕs'tĕz)	Windthorst (vīnt'hōrst)
Sempach (sĕm'pahk)	Winkelried (vīnk'ĕl-rĕt)
Siegbert (sĕg'bĕrt)	Wittekind (wīt'tĕ-kind)
Siegfried (sĕg'frĕd)	Wittelsbach (vīt'ĕls-bahk)
Sigismund (sīj'īs-mŭnd)	Wittenberg (vīt'ĕn-bĕrk)
Sobieski (sō-bĕ-ĕs'kĕ)	Woden (wō'dĕn)
Soissons (swă'sōng')	Worms (vōrms)
Spicheren (spĕk'ĕrn)	Worth (vĕrt or French vō-air')
Spires (spīr)	Wurtemberg (vĕrt'ĕm-bĕrk)
Stein (stĭn)	Xanthen (zăn'ten)
Stralsund (strahl'soont)	Yggdrasil (īg'dră-sīl)
Strasburg (strahs'boork)	Ymir (īm'ir)
Syagrius (sĕ-ă-grī-ŭs)	Ziska (zīs'kă)
Tannhauser (tahn'hoi-zĕr)	Zulpich (tsuĕl'pīk)



THE ROMANS CROSSING THE DANUBE

## MODERN NATIONS—AUSTRIA

### Chapter LXX

#### THE EARLY PAGAN STATES OF THE DANUBE VALLEY

[*Authorities* : Cox, "House of Austria" ; De Worms, "The Austro-Hungarian Empire" ; Kay, "Austria-Hungary" ; Leger, "Austro-Hungary" ; Vehse, "Memoirs of Austria" ; Whitman, "Realm of the Hapsburgs" ; "Austria" ; Abbott, "Empire of Austria" ; Metternich, "Memoirs" ; Robertson, "History of Charles V." ; Felberman, "Hungary and its People" ; Godkin, "History of Hungary" ; Mazuchelli, "Magyarland" ; Vambery, "Hungary" ; Lutzow, "Bohemia" ; Maurice, "Bohemia" ; Laveleye, "The Balkan Peninsula."]



THE Austro-Hungarian Empire is the land of the Danube. This river, the largest and one of the most beautiful of western Europe, flows from the Alps eastward to the Black Sea. Its source is in German territory, but the mountains and hill country which surround most of its upper course constitute Austria. The green and fertile plains which, farther eastward, spread out from its banks and are watered by its tributaries, comprise Hungary. The possession of the great river's mouth is the dream of Austrian statesmen.

It is well to notice this only unity of the land at once, for there is little else to unite the varied and heterogeneous people who make up this peculiar empire. Austro-Hungary differs from all the other great European states in that it is not the home of a single race, fused together, as are the French and the English, by a common language, a united past, and an ambitious future.

Imagine, on the contrary, a land of mingled Germans and Russians, Italians

and Asiatics, each clinging to the language of his race, and struggling for supremacy over his neighbors, upon whom he looks with scorn and often with undisguised hatred. Could any unity be possible for such a land? Or any peace? Or any development? That land is the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

It is divided into two principal domains, which are made politically equal. Austria, the western division, is German. Hungary, the eastern, is the home of an Asian, Tartar people, who still speak their ancient Magyar tongue.

More numerous, however, than either of these dominant races are the Slavs, who are found everywhere throughout the Empire, though their main seat is in the north, in the ancient kingdom of Bohemia and the lands that were once Polish. Politically the Slavs are treated rather as inferiors, but they have a literature, a language, and a civilization of their own, to which they cling tenaciously. In addition to all these antagonistic elements, there exists a large sprinkling of people of Italian blood, descendants of the ancient Roman settlers, or of the Venetians, who once held the Austrian land of Dalmatia along the eastern shore of the Adriatic.

You will now understand why nobody is satisfied with this remarkable Empire as it stands to-day. Italy, which has but recently established her own freedom and unity within the Italian peninsula, looks longingly to Dalmatia and the Italian-speaking people of the southeastern Alps. Statesmen and patriots at Rome call these regions "*Italia irredenta*" (unredeemed), and the yearning for them, if silent, is none the less deep and determined.

Germany considers Austria proper a part of herself, inhabited by her race, and to be reunited some day with her present powerful empire. Russia, the great Slavonic country of our time, favors "Panslavism." That is to say, she aims to unite all the Slavs of Bohemia and Poland and other districts, under her own dominion. And amid all these varied aspirations, the Hungarians themselves sigh for their old, more independent, and mightier kingdom.

What is it, you may well ask, that holds together these widely discordant elements? One thing only—the sovereignty of one man. All the districts are ruled in one way or another by the same Emperor, Francis Joseph of Hapsburg-Lorraine; and every one is to a certain extent loyal to that ancient and remarkable house of Hapsburg, which has had so much to do with shaping the course and destinies of Europe.

Let us look back to see what vagaries of fate have tossed together these ill-mated and antagonistic races. In the old days, when Rome was everywhere, she ruled the fertile Danube valley as one of her choicest possessions, one of the granaries whence came the food for her empire. As her strength began to fail, she recalled her legions from the north shore of the Danube, and made that broad and easily defensible stream her frontier line. Along its banks occurred



the fierce wars with the Marcomanni in the second century; and when at length the Germans overran the Empire, the Danube provinces were those that suffered first and most.

There is a broad and tempting path to draw Asiatic races on to the invasion of Western Europe. From the shores of the Caspian Sea, the grassy plains of southern Russia naturally lure a nomadic people, a nation of flocks and herds, to the westward. They reach the Danube, and wander up its green and pleasant shores into Hungary; thence they invest Italy to the southward, or continue along the river into Germany.

This course has been followed again and again by Tartar tribes. Their first great invasion within the knowledge of history was that which made Attila notorious as the "Scourge of God." In the Danube valley he established the capital of his empire, at Passau, now a city on the Austrian frontier. When at last the remnant of his horde, almost exterminated by foreign and civil war, withdrew into Asia, they left central Europe deserted, its former German inhabitants having moved on to conquer Rome.

Into the delightful home thus vacated there advanced another race, coming from out the vague northland. These were the Slavs, a dogged, patient, but unwarlike people, who through all changes of time and foreign conquest have clung tenaciously to the land and remained its peasantry, only too often, as their name implies, its *slaves*. But they had their period of glory also. During the fifth and sixth centuries they gradually spread from the Baltic Sea southward to the borders of the Adriatic, occupying almost all the land which is now the Austrian Empire. The centre of their territory was Bohemia, and that was the time and Bohemia the home of the earliest Slavonic legends.

Their chief heroine is Libussa, a beautiful maiden, a prophetess and seer, who ruled over the Bohemians by her wisdom and kindliness. The people grew, however, more turbulent, and Libussa's gentle guidance became ineffectual. Many quarrels arose over the ownership of land, the legends pointing clearly to a time when a nomadic people were beginning to settle down and claim tracts of land as private property. Libussa decided all disputes wisely and justly, but that did not prevent the defeated contestants from becoming rebellious; until at last her people insisted that she should choose a husband, to rule them with a stronger hand.

The gentle prophetess resisted long, but finally yielding, bade her people follow her unmounted steed in its wanderings, until it should lead them to the man destined by Fate to be their king. The horse, being driven forth with a great concourse of people following, led the way to Premysl, a peasant ploughing in the fields. He was with difficulty persuaded to desert his work and accept his kingly office; but at last consenting, he bade his now useless oxen

good-by, whereupon they vanished with the plough. His whip he stuck into the ground, and at once it took root and blossomed into a tree. His laboring shoes, however, he carried with him, that his descendants might never forget the condition from which the race had risen.

The story of Libussa and Premysl cannot be accepted as history, but the rulers of Bohemia for over five hundred years were a race called the Premyslides, and the sandals of their reputed ancestor were preserved as a chief treasure of the state, and presented to each new king as a part of his coronation ceremonial. The very field where Premysl left his plough, is still pointed out in Bohemia, and within the past century a statue has been erected there in honor of the country's first and wisest king.

Another legend, referring to the more southern Slavs in Carinthia, represents them as installing each new ruler by a somewhat similar ceremony. A peasant stood upon a certain high rock, and as the new prince approached in peasant's garb, he upon the rock demanded who it was that came. The people standing around replied, "The chief of the land." "Is he a just judge?" called out the peasant; and if the assemblage answered yes, there came a second question: "Is he a friend to truth?" When this also had been answered by the approving shout of the people, the peasant struck the prince a blow upon the face, and then yielded him his place of authority.

These tales point to a people of sturdy independence. The Slavs were not a compact or united race; they spread everywhere in small settlements, possessing little military strength. They never sought conquest, and fought only when driven to it by stern necessity.

They were thus able to offer but feeble resistance to the second tremendous Asiatic invasion, that of the Avars, who occupied Hungary about the year 560, and for over two centuries maintained there a fierce empire of blood and rapine. They ravaged Italy as well as the Slavic lands, and even extended their plundering expeditions far into Germany among the Franks.

Charlemagne, or rather his son Pepin, defeated the Avars in 796. Franks and Slavs united against them, and under Pepin's leadership stormed their huge ring forts, slew their warriors, and recovered such masses of plunder as enriched the entire Frankish nation. So completely were the Avars exterminated that to this day there remains an old Slavic saying for anything that disappears suddenly and completely: "It is gone like the Avars."

Charlemagne also sought Slavic alliances against his other foes, and thereafter the Frankish emperors claimed a certain vague authority over the eastern lands. This, however, had slight effect on the mass of the scattered Slavic people; probably most of them never so much as heard of this nominal rule.

With the division of the Frankish Empire in 843, Ludwig the German, who

succeeded to the strictly German part of it, found more leisure to attend to his eastern neighbors. The main Slavic kingdom of the time was Moravia, the land adjoining Bohemia to the southeast. The Moravian chief, Moimir, was defeated by Ludwig, and Moimir's nephew, Rostislav, was made duke of the land under Germany's lordship. The new duke, however, rebelled in his turn against the foreigners, defeated them in the year 849, and formed a powerful Slavic state.

By a sort of retributive justice, the Moravian king's nephew, Svatopluk, rebelled in turn against him, as he had against Moimir, and with German aid Rostislav was overthrown. Svatopluk then turned against his foreign allies, betrayed their entire army to massacre at the hands of his countrymen, and became king of a Slavic power, which seems for the first time to have united almost all of that race in central Europe. The capital of Svatopluk's powerful kingdom was the ancient Moravian city of Nitra. His domains extended from Magdeburg on the Elbe almost to the Adriatic, and he more than held his own against his German foes.

It was during these wars that Christianity began to extend among the Slavic tribes. It first came to them through German hands, as the religion of their oppressors; and it therefore made small progress, until Rostislav invited the Eastern Church at Byzantine to send him missionaries.

Thus the famous apostles of the Slavs, St. Methodius and St. Cyril, appear in the story. Methodius had already begun work among the eastern tribes in Bulgaria. He had been invited there as an artist, and was commanded by the Bulgarian king to paint a picture which should strike terror into all beholders. Obeying, he painted the "Last Judgment of Souls." The impressive scene roused the wonder and awe of the Bulgarians, and his explanations of it led them to adopt his faith.

For his work under Rostislav in Moravia, Methodius brought with him his brother, the learned Cyril. The Slavic tongue had as yet no alphabet nor written form, and Cyril invented these and translated the Bible into the new language. The Germans held their religious services in Latin, but the faith came to the Slavic converts in a guise specially prepared for them, with their own words and litany. Thus, instead of uniting them with the Germans, their new religion became a still further point of division between the two, the Germans constantly endeavoring to force the Latin litany upon all their subjects.

In Svatopluk's time, Carinthia, the nearest of the German provinces, was ruled by Duke Arnulf, who afterward became Emperor of the Franks (889). Both as Duke and Emperor, Arnulf warred against Svatopluk, but was more than once defeated. At length he summoned a new race, the Hungarians, to his aid.

The Hungarians,\* or Magyars as they call themselves, formed the third great Asian migration. About the year 884, they began coming up the Danube and pouring over the Carpathian Mountains, which form modern Hungary's eastern border. Seven Magyar chiefs had formed a union, and each drawing blood from his own arm gave it to the others to drink, swearing to be true to his own blood in the others' bodies. They made the oldest and wisest of the seven their chief, and, with we know not how many thousands upon thousands of followers, set out upon their search for new homes. Legend tells us that the hordes were so enormous as to take over two years to file through the passes of the Carpathian Mountains.

Under their leader Arpad, they easily dispersed the scattered Sclavic tribes along the frontier and drove them back upon Moravia, the strong central kingdom of their race, under Svatopluk. Here the Hungarians were disastrously repulsed in 892, but in 894 they returned and in alliance with Arnulf completely defeated the Slavs.

Svatopluk was slain, or, according to Moravian legend, was stricken with despair and remorse for the long-past crimes of his youth against his uncle, and fled secretly from the camp of his followers. Burying his crown and destroying his royal robes, he appeared as a grimy beggar before some old hermits, and sought permission to share their holy life. Here he remained unsuspected for many years, until upon his deathbed he confessed himself to his companions. His son, Moimir II., had meanwhile fallen in battle against the Hungarians, and his nation had been dispersed; so the ancient hermits interred their comrade's body, the only relic of his once mighty realm, with the inscription: "Here lies Svatopluk, the last king of the Moravians, buried in the centre of his kingdom."

The destruction of Moravia left Bohemia once more the main Sclavic state. Bohemia, as you can see upon the map, is enclosed on all sides by high mountains. Behind the protection of these natural ramparts, the people succeeded in repelling the incursions of the Magyars, who, like previous Asian nations, had established themselves permanently in the attractive Danube valley.

The German Emperor found sore cause to repent having called them to his aid, for they proved far more dangerous neighbors than Svatopluk and his Slavs had ever been. Not only did they ravage the Carinthian dukedom; from there they extended their inroads south into Italy and northward into Germany. Bavaria, the nearest German land, was utterly laid waste. The districts beyond were plundered, even to the farther banks of the Rhine in Gaul. No part of the land was safe from the rapidly moving marauders. They were

\* *Hungarians* is the name the Germans gave them under the impression that they were descendants of Attila's Huns, or perhaps from the word *Hune*, which means a stranger.

looked upon as Attila's followers had been. The "Hunnish terror" spread once more over Europe, and armies fled before their approach.

The Hungarian method of warfare was the ancient Asian one of speed and craft, with which Persians, Parthians, Arabs, Turks, and Tartars so often measured themselves against European strength, a warfare consisting of flights of arrows, sudden swift charges of marvellous horsemen, feigned retreats to disorder the ranks of the pursuers, and secret ambuscades, from which they burst with sudden savage yells upon the unsuspecting foe. The Germans, bewildered by their wiles, were like children before them.

The first quarter of the tenth century saw the zenith of the Magyars' power. Arpad, the great chief who had led them into Hungary, died in 907; but his son Zoltan, a fourteen-year-old boy, commanded his people almost equally well. The two successors of Arnulf on the German throne, Ludwig the Child and Conrad of Franconia, both died struggling unavailingly to beat back the invaders. One German duke after another gathered his people against the Magyars, only to be defeated and slain. The great Henry the City-Builder, failing in battle against them, paid them tribute during nine years.

The story of Germany has told you how this Emperor, Henry the City-Builder, finally broke the power of his dangerous foes. This achievement constitutes his chief claim to fame. He trained his people to fight as knights upon horseback; he built walled cities for protection against the sudden invasions. Then, all being prepared, he insulted the Hungarian ambassadors with his tribute of a mangy dog, and in the war that followed, utterly overthrew their army at Merseburg in 933.

A generation later, their strength being recruited, the Magyars essayed again to conquer Germany, but were defeated by Otto the Great at the river Lech in 955. Europe had once more learned how to repel the Asian style of attack. If the horses of the Asiatics were slain, or if they were met with horsemanship of equal skill, they were no match for the heavier Europeans. The Magyars, turning from Germany to seek an easier prey, were defeated also by the Byzantine Emperor in 970 at Arcadianople.

By this time the Magyars had lost much of their Asian character. The thousands of captives, Slav, German, and Italian, whom they had brought home from their forays in all parts of central Europe, had essentially modified the type of the race. The high cheek bones and slanting eyes began to disappear. Something of the innate ferocity of the race was gone too; they began to appreciate the blessings of peace and civilization, and to imitate the culture of the European states around them.

Their chief, or Duke as he was called, Geyza (972-997), determined to foster these new ambitions of his people. He refrained from foreign inroads,

checked the awful waste of life which these caused among the Magyars, and thus doubtless saved them from bringing ruin and extinction upon themselves, as had the earlier races of Asian invaders.

One of the first steps of this new civilizing process in Hungary was the introduction of Christianity. Duke Geyza himself became a sort of half convert, mingling pagan and Christian ceremonies in his worship with easy impartiality, and encouraging the presence of missionaries among his people. Chief of these preachers was St. Adalbert of Prague, who, coming from the neighboring Sclavic kingdom of Bohemia, preached with such success that Duke Geyza's own son and successor, Stephen, became a Christian.

This son, the celebrated St. Stephen of Hungary, was baptized in 994, and, succeeding to his father's authority in 997, he began at once a vigorous conversion of the entire land. Force was used where necessary, and after crushing one or two pagan uprisings, Stephen was able to send the proud message of an enthusiast to the Pope at Rome that Hungary was now a Christian kingdom, and that he, as its ruler, hastened to lay all its power and his authority at the feet of the Pope.

Naturally the Pope received the message with joy. Every honor within the power of the Church was conferred upon Stephen. The kingdom which he had proffered to the Pope was given back to him as a faithful disciple of the Church. The title of King of Hungary was conferred upon him, and in view of his labors as an apostle for the faith he and his successors were authorized to call themselves the Apostolic Kings. That is why you may see to-day in the list of titles of the Austro-Hungarian Emperor that of Apostolic Majesty.

The formal coronation of Stephen by the papal legate took place August 15 of the year 1000. The Pope sent for the occasion a specially consecrated crown, and this ancient symbol is still preserved as the most precious treasure of the Hungarian state. Above its rim are two bands forming a cross, surmounted by a ball and another cross, whence it is called the crown of the double cross.

St. Stephen proved a strong and wise king, using Christianity to civilize his people, and adapting to their needs whatever he found best of the new faith. He is the hero and patron saint of the Hungarians, revered by them as the second founder of their nation, Arpad being the first. With Stephen's papal coronation, we may regard heathenism as coming to an end in the Danube valley. A new period of Christianity and civilization begins; though in truth the religion was as yet somewhat perfunctory, and the culture not far removed from barbarism.



ZISKA LEADING THE HUSSITES

## Chapter LXXI

### THE RISE OF AUSTRIA



IN the year 1000 there were several small states within the present limits of Austro-Hungary. Of these Hungary and Bohemia were the chief, though there were other Slavic and Romance states, including Transsylvania and Servia to the east, and Croatia to the south.

In the west, the Germans from Bavaria were extending their colonies everywhere through the Alpine highlands, and on toward the Hungarian plain. Sometimes these little Germanic provinces were separate, sometimes united under a single ruler. Austria, destined one day to rule them all, lay on the extreme frontier.

Its name was originally the Oestmark, which means "East-mark" or east boundary. It was probably founded by Charlemagne about the year 796, as a military settlement for protection against the Avars. The Hungarians, however, utterly destroyed it, and it was not re-established until after their over-

throw by the Emperor Otto the Great in 955.

In 973 Otto II. placed the new Oestmark in the hands of Leopold of Babenberg, a noted military chief, and Leopold made his province a formidable barrier against the Magyars. So rapidly did it grow in importance that in the year 996 we find it referred to in one of the old manuscripts, not as the East-mark, but as the East-kingdom or "Oesterreich," a name thereafter always attached to it, and of which our word Austria is merely the English form.

The Babenberg rulers of Austria did not as yet take rank among the great dukes of the German Empire, but in 1156 one of their race, Henry "Jasomirgott," was made a duke by the Emperor Barbarossa, and Austria became a duchy, hereditary in the family. Gradually, under these able rulers, Austria advanced in power, until the last of its Babenberg dukes, Frederick the Warlike, fell in strife against the Hungarians, leaving no direct heir.

His grand-nephew, Frederick of Baden, claimed the succession to the duchy. Being young and enthusiastic, he also championed the cause of the "last of the Hohenstaufens," the heroic and unfortunate lad, Conradin. Together the two boys—Conradin was but sixteen, and Frederick himself only nineteen—made their rash invasion of Italy to conquer an empire, and together they perished on the scaffold at Naples in 1268.

This was during the desolate period of the Great Interregnum in Germany, and Frederick's abandoned duchy lay temptingly open to any man who had the wit and strength to seize it. The one who best could, and who did, take possession was Ottocar II., the able and powerful Slavic king of Bohemia.

Ottocar was of the ancient race of the Premyslides, who had been rulers of Bohemia for five centuries or more. Sometimes they had been independent sovereigns, sometimes nominally subject to the German Empire. They had been made dukes and electors of the Empire as far back as the year 1024, and in 1157 Barbarossa conferred on them the hereditary title of King. Their importance steadily grew, until Ottocar II. became the most powerful of the race, his sway extending from the Adriatic to the Baltic. He led a crusade of Slavs and Germans against the heathen Prussians in the north, and established there the city named from him Koenigsberg, the "king's city," which, by an odd turn of fortune's wheel, was to become another "king's city," the place of coronation for the Prussian sovereigns.

At a later period Ottocar completely defeated the Hungarians, and arranged for his own ultimate succession to their throne. He was, in fact, regarded as the greatest monarch of his time. The Hungarians called him the "Iron King," from the number of steel-clad knights he led to battle; while to the Germans he was the "Golden King," from the wealth and splendor of his court.

He was twice offered the position of Emperor of Germany. His brother electors even sent a delegation begging him to accept the honor, but he refused. Perhaps he had larger dreams, of a great Slavic kingdom dominating Germany. At any rate, he adopted a sort of dog-in-the-manger policy, and though he had refused the imperial office himself, he protested most vigorously when it was conferred upon Rudolf of Hapsburg, a "poor count" who had once fought in his armies.



The contest between Ottocar and Rudolf has been already detailed in the story of Germany. Ottocar was defeated at last and slain, and the dream of a vast Slav empire vanished. Rudolf assumed the right to dispose of the Bohemian domains as he pleased. He wedded his daughter to Ottocar's son Václav or Wenzel, though both of the children were under ten years of age. Wenzel was placed upon his ancestors' throne in Bohemia. Austria, however, and the rest of Ottocar's dominions were governed for a time by Rudolf himself, and then conferred upon his son Albert, as Duke of Austria.

It was Rudolf who thus established his family of the Hapsburgs in Austria. He ranks among the great leaders of history, a man of keen purpose and indomitable strength. So rapid had been his rise from poverty and obscurity that his first mighty antagonist, the Bishop of Salzburg, cried out in his astonishment and chagrin: "Lord God, sit fast upon Thy throne, or Rudolf will have that, too!"

Rudolf was, however, devoutly religious, and introduced into his family that staunch adherence to Catholicism which has always marked the Hapsburgs. At his coronation he took the crucifix from the cathedral altar, and declared he would rule by that rather than by the sword. He managed to combine the authority of both, and on his death his son Albert succeeded unquestioned to the vast domains Rudolf had secured to the family.

Albert was not made emperor until 1298. Unlike his father, he was harsh and overbearing, and men feared and distrusted him. He quarrelled with his brother-in-law Wenzel of Bohemia, and received rather the worst of it. Wenzel died soon after, under suspicious circumstances, and his son Wenzel III. was assassinated in 1306. With him perished the ancient dynasty of the Premyslides.

The Bohemian nobles claimed the right to elect a successor to their vacant throne, and the Emperor Albert admitted their right, but arrogantly advised them to choose his son Rudolf. As the advice was backed by Albert's own presence and that of a powerful army, Rudolf was chosen. He died a few months later, and the Emperor sought to force his second son upon the Bohemians. This time, however, the assembly broke into open revolt and slew two of his most insistent partisans, crying: "We will have no more Austrians." At the same time the overbearing Emperor became involved in a quarrel with his Swiss subjects. While marching to subdue them he was slain by his own nephew, the Parricide.

With Albert's death, the fortunes of the house of Hapsburg somewhat faded. His son, Frederick the Handsome, sought to succeed him as Emperor of Germany, but failed to win the coveted honor. Switzerland also began her struggle for independence against the Hapsburgs, defeating them at Morgarten, and

then even more disastrously at Sempach. The Swiss, convinced of the righteousness of their cause, began battle at Sempach by kneeling in prayer. "See," said the Austrian duke, "they kneel for mercy!" "But it is to God, not to your highness," answered his counsellors. The Swiss were never to kneel to Austria again.

Bohemia, too, passed wholly out of the Hapsburg grasp, its nobles electing as their king John, son of the German Emperor Henry VII. of Luxemburg. Thus the house of Luxemburg became kings of Bohemia, and that state was drawn into the vortex of German affairs. One of its Luxemburg kings became Emperor of Germany as Charles IV.

Charles is among the most prominent figures in Bohemian history. He was of Sclavic blood on his mother's side, and was much beloved by his Sclavic subjects and very just toward them. You may remember that the Germans called him "the father of Bohemia and the step-father of the empire." Under him the Bohemian capital of Prague became a great centre of European art and culture; the University of Prague was founded, and Sclavic literature encouraged. Charles' eldest son was the bloody Bohemian tyrant, Wenzel. Sigismund, the second son of Charles and afterward emperor, was chosen King of Hungary in 1387.

The Hungarians had willingly elected Sigismund in the hope that he would bring to their relief the power of the German Empire, for poor Hungary was in sore need of help. Another Asian race, the Turks, were pressing up the Danube valley, even as the Hungarians themselves had done. These Turks, held back for a time in their career of conquest by the crusades, were now threatening to conquer Europe. The Hungarians, who had grown thoroughly European and Christian in feeling, stood as the bulwark of civilization against the Turkish hordes.

Their heroic struggle lasted for centuries. Sometimes with Sclavic and German help, sometimes alone, often crushed to the dust, but always rising again in desperate defiance, they have made their entire history one long glowing tale of valiant and glorious warfare for liberty.

Up to Sigismund's time, Hungary was very successful against the Turks. Its ancient line of sovereigns of the race of Arpad died out in 1301; but the elected Italian king, Louis of Anjou (1342-1382), one of the greatest of Hungary's rulers, had been everywhere victorious both in peace and in war. Of him it was said, that he never met a defeat. It was he who won Dalmatia from Venice, and thus extended Hungary to the Adriatic sea. He could have been Emperor of Germany, but he declined the honor, saying that he found one kingdom more than he could govern well. Under him the Hungarian capital at Buda became the rival of the Bohemian Prague as a centre of European power

and culture. But Louis the Great died in 1382, and left no son to succeed him.

His daughter Mary could not hold her own against the many warlike aspirants to the throne. One foreign king was crowned in her very presence, despite her sobs and prayers; a month later her adherents struck down the new king at her feet with their battle-axes. She and her mother were attacked while on a journey; their bodyguard and chief nobles fell, fighting to the last about the royal carriage; the two queens were shut in a prison, and Mary's mother, the widow of Louis the Great, was strangled before her daughter's eyes.

To quell the utter anarchy of the land, Sigismund, who was Mary's husband, was almost unanimously elected king. Thus, for the first time, a German sat upon the throne of Hungary. Sigismund reduced the turbulent nobles to order; the Venetians came to his help, and their captain, John Barberigo, rescued Mary from her prison and restored her to her husband.

Sigismund then raised an army to repel the Turkish invaders. His cause was preached as a holy war throughout Europe, and many crusaders marched under his banner against the Mahometan Turks. Sigismund advanced down the Danube toward Constantinople in 1396, but the Turks under their great Sultan Bajazet "the Lightning" intercepted him at Nicopolis. His French allies at once attacked the infidels with great fury, scattered the lighter Turkish skirmishers in front, and, riding on in reckless triumph, found themselves suddenly face to face with the unyielding line of the terrible Turkish "Janissaries." The Frenchmen, exhausted by their headlong charge, fought bravely, but were slain almost to the last man. The Janissaries pressed steadily on over the dead bodies as if nothing had happened, and the remainder of the crusading army fled in terror before them.

Sigismund himself, despairing and disgraced, barely escaped capture. His assailants had almost laid hands upon his bridle rein, when his brave bodyguard closed round him and plunged with their horses into the Danube. Sigismund escaped to a boat, and thus down the river to its mouth, and finally by a long circuit reached Germany.

All Hungary seemed open to the Turkish bands. Sigismund, despairing, kept out of the land, and the abandoned Magyars defended themselves as best they could. An important Asian war, however, drew off the Turkish forces, the distracted land found a moment's breathing space, and Sigismund was left free to play his larger part in German affairs.

He was, as you will recall, elected Emperor of Germany in 1410, held the Council of Constance in 1414, condemned the Bohemian reformer Huss to execution, and thus incited the Hussite wars. In these it was proved conclusively that the Bohemian Slavs could fight bravely if sufficiently roused to it.

Their untrained peasantry beat back one German army after another. They invaded the German lands and laid them waste; and since their enemy Sigismund was King of Hungary as well, they also swept over that unhappy land with fire and sword. What between Turks and Bohemians attacking them upon either side, and equally without cause, the Hungarians were wellnigh in despair.

The Bohemians, unconquerable from without, fell at last to quarrelling among themselves, and accepted Sigismund as their king, the successor to his brother Wenzel. Thus, despite selfishness, incapacity, and failure, Sigismund finally united under his single rule Hungary, Bohemia, and the German Empire.

Having no son to whom to leave his vast possessions, the Emperor now looked round for the fittest heir upon whom to confer his daughter and his domains. He selected as the most powerful and trustworthy of his nobles, Duke Albert of Austria, great-grandson of the former Hapsburg Emperor, Albert I. There had been much trouble between Sigismund and the Hapsburgs at the Council of Constance. He was openly defied by Duke Frederick of Austria, called "Frederick of the empty pocket," because of his perennial lack of money.

In his quarrel with Sigismund Frederick was defeated, and compelled to come to Constance and fall at the Emperor's feet, suing for mercy. The boastful Sigismund could not let so good an opportunity pass. "You, whose country is next to the Austrians," he said to the Italian churchmen around him, "you know how mighty is a Duke of Austria. Judge from what you see how all-powerful is an Emperor of Germany."

Frederick was forgiven, and it was his son Albert who was chosen to wed Sigismund's daughter and become his heir. Albert had already proved himself a wise and kindly ruler. Austria was happy and prosperous under his guidance, so both Bohemia and Hungary agreed, not unwillingly perhaps, that he should succeed his father-in-law.

Thus on Sigismund's death, in 1437, Albert of Austria was not only elected Emperor of Germany, but became by inheritance ruler of all the lands of the Danube valley. Austria, Bohemia, and Hungary were for the first time united to form, as they do to-day, the princely domains of the Hapsburg family.



TURKISH ARMS



BATTLE OF MOUNT ST. GOTTHARD

## Chapter LXXII

### WARS WITH THE TURKS



THE first union of Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia was soon broken. As if such power and splendor were too much to be borne by one man, Albert of Austria died within a year of his accession, while warring against the Turks. A plague desolated both of the opposing armies, and each withdrew from before the foe in helpless misery. Albert himself was stricken with the disease. "Let me but get back to Vienna," he said, "to my wife and little ones, and I shall be well." But a higher Power had willed otherwise, and he died upon the road. He was called "the Magnanimous," and of him even the bitter Bohemian chroniclers record that "he was good, for a German."

As Emperor of Germany, Albert was succeeded by his cousin, Frederick of Hapsburg, the lazy and impotent Emperor Frederick III. In Bohemia, Albert's baby son, Ladislaus, born after the father's death, was elected king; but he died young, and then Bohemia chose a Hussite king, George Podiebrad, from among its own noblemen.

Hungary also separated itself from the Hapsburgs, though Albert's queen made a desperate effort to keep its throne for her unborn child. The Hungarians attached an almost superstitious reverence to the ancient crown of St. Stephen. So the queen sent one of her ladies, the Countess Helen Kottanner, to steal the crown and thus preserve it for her son. After many exciting and romantic adventures, the Countess Helen did secure the crown and brought it

to the queen on the very day that the baby, Ladislaus, was born. We can imagine with what fond haste he was hurried to his crowning by the women who had devoted their lives to his. Yet the romantic plot failed for the time, the Hungarians refusing to be governed by a child, and electing in his stead another Ladislaus, or Uladislaw, King of Poland.

The real Hungarian ruler, however, was Hunyadi Janos.\* We have no space to tell of all the wonderful achievements of this greatest of Hungarian heroes. His origin is unknown, though one legend represents him as a natural son of the Emperor Sigismund and a Magyar countess. He appears suddenly as a leader of the Hungarians against the Turks. In the very hour when his country was prostrate and seemingly helpless, he rescued her and restored her to prosperity and honor. The Turkish armies sent against him outnumbered his little forces often ten to one, but by superb generalship and the resistless fire of patriotism with which he inspired his followers, he repeatedly swept the invaders from his land. He became invader in his turn, until in the end the humiliated Turks sued for peace upon almost any terms.

Hunyadi consented to the proposed treaty; but at once all Christian Europe joined in protest, declaring that the fortunate time had come to crush the Mahometan power forever. Rulers promised men and money to help the Hungarians in a Turkish crusade, and the feeble Hungarian king, Uladislaw, in spite of Hunyadi's remonstrances, renewed the war.

Disaster followed. The European allies failed to appear, and with only thirty thousand men Hunyadi and Uladislaw met over one hundred thousand Turks at Varna in Albania (1444). Hunyadi's military genius and the reckless valor of his horsemen were for a time resistless. The Turkish general was slain, and his cavalry driven in headlong flight. At the last critical moment, Uladislaw, jealous of his great chieftain, and eager to share the glory of victory disobeyed Hunyadi's express directions and with his Polish bodyguard charged the enemy. Unluckily, he chose for his ill-considered attack the Janissaries themselves, the flower of the Turkish forces. He was slain with almost all his men. Hunyadi, plunging to his rescue, was lost to sight in the *mêlée*. The king's head was hoisted by the Janissaries on a spear for all to see, and the bewildered Hungarians scattered in flight. Yet the Sultan, surveying the thousands of slaughtered Turks upon the field, could not but exclaim in sorrow. "I wish only to my enemies such a victory as this!"

Hunyadi was made "governor" of Hungary, and once more rallied the people. In place of their dead king Uladislaw, they elected the boy Ladislaus of Austria, who had been already invested with their stolen crown. Unfortu-

\* Janos is the Magyar form of John. The Hungarians place the family name first. Hence in English, John Hunniades.



# THE STORY OF THE GREATEST NATIONS and The World's Famous Events

will include the Histories of the following countries: *BABYLONIA and ASSYRIA, The HEBREWS, The PHOENICIANS, EGYPT, PERSIA, GREECE, ROME, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, FRANCE, ENGLAND and Its COLONIES, RUSSIA, SPAIN, CHINA, JAPAN, TURKEY, NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, THE UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA, etc.*

Every one should read history, especially the young, because a knowledge of it is absolutely essential in all walks of life. So fully is the value of history recognized that over half the reading done in the world is historical. This is because the entire social organization of to-day is the product of the Past. By knowing the Past you can better understand the Present, and can more clearly foresee the Future. Hence you can live more comfortably, more wisely, and more profitably. Moreover History tells you the sources of all other knowledge, and makes human character and motives an open book.

## A FEW REASONS WHY

### THIS IS THE BEST HISTORY YOU COULD POSSIBLY BUY

1. It is entirely free from religious, sectional or political bias.
2. The tissue narrative makes it just a succession of stories.
3. The text narrative makes it thoroughly complete and reliable.
4. The story is simply told, easy to understand, scholarly, yet not pedantic.
5. There is no confusion; the story of each country is told by itself from start to finish.
6. It will end the complaints of your children that history is dry.
7. It is fully up-to-date, based on the most recent discoveries. The ancient history of a dozen years ago was all wrong.
8. There are brief chronological summaries so you can review and remember what you read.
9. There is a pronouncing vocabulary for each nation, so you can use the names correctly in telling others what you have read.
10. To aid the student in further reading, there is given for each nation a list of the best authorities and their best books.
11. The mechanical part is perfect, large clear type, highest grade illustrations, etc.
12. The books will last, for they are made of the best grade of paper, best ink, best everything.
13. The vividly instructive method of the modern motion pictures is here carried into history.
14. The pictures make the story appeal to the eye, and so aid the memory.
15. They form in themselves a complete history from which you learn unconsciously and rapidly.
16. Each picture gives dozens of details of costume, etc., which would take pages of text to describe.
17. The pictures include most of the famous historical paintings of the world gathered from every country.
18. Thus they form an art education in themselves, including the work of Chinese artists, Japanese, ancient Persians, Egyptians, and Babylonians, besides the work of such more modern masters as:

#### THE ITALIANS AND SPANIARDS

Michelangelo  
Titian  
Veronese  
Corregio  
Riva  
Velasquez

#### THE GERMANS

Durer  
Rembrandt  
Rubens  
Van Dyke  
Kaulbach  
Bendemann  
Makart

#### THE FRENCH

David  
Dore  
Gerome  
Cabanel  
Bougeureau  
Tissot  
Roche-grosse

#### THE ENGLISH

Hogarth  
Turner  
Martin  
Alma-Tadema  
Lord Leighton  
Riviere  
Hunt

#### THE AMERICANS AND OTHERS

West  
Sargent  
Abbey  
Bridgman  
Munkacsy  
Piloty

and other masters too numerous to mention.

## TERMS OF PUBLICATION

1. The work will be completed in 82 sections of 24 pages of text.
2. Each section will contain 12 full-page illustrations and 12 pages of picture descriptions.
3. The complete work will contain ten photogravures printed on Japan-Vellum paper, several historical maps specially prepared and over nine hundred and fifty other full-page illustrations printed on enamelled paper, besides hundreds of text illustrations.
4. No subscriber's name will be received for less than the complete work, and no order can be cancelled.
5. The sections are payable on delivery, the carrier not being permitted to give credit or receive money in advance.
6. Subscribers removing or not being regularly supplied will please address the publisher.